



DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

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DAILY PROGRESS: \$10 00

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Business Notices.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all our subscribers, and we must demand cash from all our subscribers, and we must demand cash from all our subscribers.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Fifteen cents for Rags.—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton and Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

Eastern North Carolina.

We refer to our telegraphic column for the official report of Gen. Pickett, from which it will be seen that the reconnaissance in the direction of Newbern has been eminently successful. We have no idea that there was any purpose to attack Newbern, unless it should have been found in a defensive condition, but simply to feel the situation and take such advantage of it as might be found convenient.

Below we give a letter from our special correspondent at Goldsboro:

GOLDSBORO, Feb. 4th, 1864.

MR. PENNINGTON:—One hundred and thirty-six Yankee prisoners arrived yesterday and were immediately forwarded to Richmond. Among them were seven negroes.

Heavy, rapid and continuous firing was heard in the direction of Newbern yesterday from 3 o'clock to 6 a. m.

It is reported here this morning that our forces that were marching on Newbern have fallen back to Core Creek.

One Yankee gunboat, one of the best they had at Newbern, was captured by one force and blown up. T. M. Warren, brother of Surgeon General Warren, a recently shot himself through the foot 2 miles below here, near Mr. Rouse's, yesterday evening. He was on his way to join his company in the 8d N. C. Cavalry.

The above is all the reliable news we have here. Yours, &c., X.

The War in the West.

The enemy are concentrating forces along the Mississippi, and some important movement may be looked for in Mississippi or against Mobile. They are said to have evacuated Corinth and abandoned the very extensive works they had constructed there. This movement obtains significance in connection with the further reports that the 16th army corps of the enemy has moved out from Memphis, and that a large force is rendezvousing at Vicksburg, under the command of Sherman.

There are no less than three surmises of the designs of this concentration of force in the neighborhood of Vicksburg. One is that Sherman is about to descend the Mississippi with heavy and numerous transports for an attack on Mobile. Another is that he is on his route to Texas. A third theory is that he is concentrating troops at Vicksburg to co-operate with the forces in North Mississippi, via Jackson and Canton. This last supposition is, probably, the correct one. The fact that our cavalry have already encountered the Yankees at Messinger's Ferry, on the Big Black, strengthens it; as does also General Polk's order declaring that no more passports will be granted to go outside the lines under any circumstances whatever.

With the opening of Spring, we may expect the war to rage with increased fury in the West, and we trust that our forces will be in a position to meet them at every point.

We think an attack on Mobile, within the next month, is more than probable.

ARREST OF HON. ROBERT TOOMBS.—We find the following in the *Examiner* of Wednesday:

"Great excitement was occasioned in the city yesterday by the astounding report that Ex-Senator Robert Toombs, of Georgia, had been arrested for treason, disloyalty, &c. The report even obtained the ear of Congress, and was the subject of serious and excited comment in the halls of the Capitol. Not less than half a dozen versions of the extraordinary event were given to the public and promulgated on the street corners.

We are enabled to state the true facts of this arrest, which really put public curiosity to laugh, and reduce the great bulletin of yesterday to a most paltry affair. It appears that Mr. Toombs attempted to get aboard a railroad train at Savannah, when he was intercepted by the guard, and finally put off the train."

We learn that there is a very large peace party in Georgia and that the peace feeling is very strong, and that prominent men openly advocate State action. It may be that Toombs is arrested for his sympathy with this party. Gov. Brown, we learn from good authority, favors State action.

Another serious raid on the Railroad somewhere above Lynchburg is apprehended. If the Yankees attempt this game again we hope they will not come off as easily as before.

A South Carolina Senator writes home to some one that Confederate money will be better in a couple of months than ever. The Lord speed the day.

Another instalment of one hundred and sixteen prisoners left Richmond for Salisbury on Tuesday morning.

For the Progress.]

Public Meeting in Guilford County.

A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Guilford County was held in the Court House in Greensboro' on the 30th of January.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of James A. Long, Esq., Chairman; Colonel Abram Clapp, Vice President; and William M. Mebane, Secretary.

On motion Robert P. Dick, Wm. S. Gilmer, Esq., Jesse Bepko, Esq., Jeremiah Clapp, Esq., and John Bent, Esq., were appointed a committee to prepare business for the consideration and action of the meeting.

The committee through their Chairman, R. P. Dick, made the following report:

We as freemen of Guilford County, and loyal citizens of North Carolina in public meeting assembled, believing that our liberties are in serious peril, do solemnly assert the following rights, and express the following opinions upon questions of public interest.

1st. That the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good; to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

2nd. That the declaration of rights is a part of the constitution of this State and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

3rd. That we are a law-loving and law-abiding people—true and loyal to our whole country, and it is our privilege and our duty to use all legal and constitutional means for a redress of grievances.

4th. That we are still freemen; and will never surrender our inalienable rights and constitutional liberties to any power on earth.

5th. That a government deserves the respect, the generous confidence and love of its people, as long as it keeps its pledged faith, observes its solemn contracts, protects the liberty of its citizens, and holds sacred and inviolable the letter and spirit of its constitution.

6th. That the writ of *habeas corpus* is a great writ of right, dear to every freeman and formidable to tyrants only; and we will regard its suspension as the subversion of a free government, and the establishment of an odious military despotism.

7th. That an honest, learned and independent judiciary is an indispensable part of our free government—its authority should be maintained and enforced by the whole power of the State; and its decisions ought to be cheerfully obeyed by every one of the "laws of the land."

8th. That the Confederate government is a government of limited powers, and no necessity or emergency can justify it in disregarding its constitution, trampling upon the reserved rights of sovereign States and usurping despotic control over the life, liberty and property of its citizens.

9th. That North Carolina is a sovereign State, and honor, patriotism, justice, and truth require her citizens to maintain her sovereignty at every hazard and without regard to consequences.

10th. We believe that the partisan spirit and fondness for power of the Confederate Administration, and the wild, inconsiderate, unjust and reckless legislation and propositions of Congress have produced great despondency among the people, and given much aid and comfort to the enemy; we therefore earnestly entreat our rulers to respect the rights of the citizen, and by calm courage, and wise counsels restore hope and confidence to the nation.

11th. We believe that a further extension of the Conscription Act by Congress, will greatly endanger the domestic peace and security of the State, and so derange our industrial pursuits as to add famine to the other horrors of war.

12th. We believe that the sovereignty of North Carolina and the liberties of her people are in imminent peril; and we therefore respectfully and earnestly request our Governor to convene the Legislature, that the question may be submitted to a vote of the people, whether or not, a Convention shall be called with full power to protect the sovereignty of the State, and the rights of its citizens, and to meet every emergency, and every peril.

The meeting was addressed by Robert P. Dick, D. P. Caldwell and James A. Long, and the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution introduced by General Josiah Hatt was adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully request the publication of the proceedings of this meeting in the *Patriot Standard*, *Daily Progress*, and all other papers that advocate the doctrine of free speech, a free press, and a free government.

On motion the meeting was adjourned sine die.

JAMES A. LONG, Chairman.

WILLIAM M. MEBANE, Secretary.

Our Foreign Correspondence.

NASSAU, N. P., January 27, 1864.

DEAR PROGRESS: I am glad once more to have the chance to write to you. You must expect short letters, as the crowded state of your columns will not allow any other.

This island is dependent entirely on commerce for food, none of the cereals growing here. Fruit is nearly the only production of the island, with yams, &c., which constitute the principal food of the colored people, (not negroes), who are of all shades, from the ace of spades to the brightest mulatto, from the dirtiest thing you can imagine to the best dressed people of the island.

The General Court has been in session for nearly two weeks and is expected to hold for forty days, so you can form some idea of the condition of things. The jury often is composed of real black negroes, with a few whites; but I find the foreman is always white. The Court is conducted very much like our Superior Court, and two Judges preside, who are dressed in long black gowns, as are the lawyers, clerks, &c.; and among the lawyers I saw a real negro sitting back as large as any one.

The Police force consists entirely of blacks; who are dressed in a nice blue uniform, and who strut about with as much pride as a peacock, showing the negroes all the force possible. At church, or at any public place, all sit together indiscriminately, unless the pews are sold, then the negro buys as well as the white. The only soldiers I have seen are a regiment of Zouave negroes, dressed in turbans, red jackets, flowing pants, leggings, and carrying Enfield rifles, and commanded by white officers.

The South need never expect any assistance from a country that is before the Yankees in the forcing of negro soldiers into regiments, and making the negro equal to the white man in every respect.

Yours, &c., JUNEVIS.

We have a letter from Camp Vance complaining that the soldiers at that post have not been paid off in nine months. The writer says, the Quartermaster has been to Raleigh several times after the money, but that for some cause they have not been paid. We suppose that if the case is as stated it can hardly be the fault of any one connected with the post, for the officers of the camp could certainly take no pleasure in withholding from the men their little pittance. The pay of the soldier is a very small matter any way, and it should be regularly and promptly paid.

Neither the Military Bill or the Currency Bill have been completed by Congress, and the probability is that both will hang until the eve of the close of the session. Congress has only about ten working days left, as it must adjourn on the 17th, and what is to be done is not clear.

GALLANT AFFAIR IN VIRGINIA—ONE HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN—A GUNBOAT DESTROYED, &c.

The following is from the Petersburg Express of Wednesday:

Quite a brilliant affair came off at Smithfield Monday morning. In yesterday's Express we stated that a Yankee gunboat had gone up Pagan Creek to Smithfield, where she landed 35 cavalry, 100 infantry and 2 pieces of artillery, and that this force had instructions to march to Cherry Grove, on Chickadee Creek, for the purpose of capturing our pickets there. The gunboat, in the meantime was to go round to meet them at that place. But in attempting to carry out this programme, the Yankees met with an unexpected interruption which changed the whole face of the affair.

They were encountered about five miles from Smithfield, by some 75 Confederate troops who immediately made at them. A skirmish followed, which resulted in the retreat of the Yankees back to Smithfield, while our men returned towards Blackwater, with several prisoners. The vandals when they reached Smithfield found the gunboat absent from her moorings, she having gone up towards Cherry Grove. The Confederates, reinforced, were marching upon them. This was our account in yesterday's Express, in which we expressed the hope that we should hear of the capture of the whole party.

We have now the gratification to state that our hope has been fully realized. Authentic information reached the city yesterday forenoon, that our troops had pushed on to Smithfield after being reinforced, and the following are the particulars of what further occurred:

The enemy fled to the wharf at Smithfield, pursued by our forces, which consisted of Sturdivant's Battery of 4 guns, two companies of infantry, from the 21st North Carolina Regiment, and a company, known as the Seventh Independent Cavalry, the whole under the command of Captain N. A. Sturdivant. The gunboat, which proved to be the *Smith Briggs*, had been turned back after starting for Cherry Grove, her officers having been informed, to doubt, of the failure of the land expedition which had started for Cherry Grove.

The enemy numbered about 150 in all, and was made up of a portion of the New York 99th infantry, a part of the 35th New York Cavalry, and a section of a Pennsylvania Battery, numbering two guns.

Upon reaching Smithfield, Capt. Sturdivant sent in a white flag demanding the unconditional surrender of the enemy. Capt. Lee, of the 99th New York, who commanded the expedition, refused to surrender, but requested a personal interview with Capt. Sturdivant. This Captain S. refused, and sent a message back that he would wait five minutes for an answer, and if that, the expiration of that time, he received none, he should open his guns upon them.

The enemy were huddled together on the wharf and scattered about the gunboat, and the first shot from Capt. Sturdivant's Battery wounded several. The second shot passed through the smoke-stack of the Briggs; which produced such consternation with the enemy that the white flag went up immediately, and the entire force surrendered, save Capt. Lee and five of his command, who cowardly and treacherously escaped in a small boat, after the display of the white flag.

Lieut. Harris, of the 99th New York, was badly wounded in the bowels, and it is thought will die. Lieut. P. A. Rowe, of the same regiment, was also badly wounded. One man died of his wounds at 10 p. m. yesterday, and several others are wounded.

One hundred and nine prisoners reached here yesterday afternoon, and went on to Richmond by the 4 p. m. train, guarded by fifty men of Major Batte's City Battalion.

The enemy threw their two pieces of artillery overboard at the wharf in Smithfield, and the boat was fired by our forces, and totally destroyed.

We understand that the prisoners confess that they were all engaged in the recent raid upon Brandon, and expected, as on that occasion, to meet with no opposition.

It was reported at 10 o'clock the train left, that a large force was landing at Smithfield yesterday, with the hope, it is thought, of recapturing the prisoners who fell into our hands Monday. But they were several hours too late, as no time was lost by Capt. Sturdivant, after the surrender, in destroying the gunboat and securing the prisoners. Should it prove correct that the enemy landed at Smithfield yesterday and they make any advance, the vandals will be likely to share the same fate as their predecessors, as we have a force sufficient in that direction to secure any party which Butler, the beast, may send forward. We presume, however, that they will not advance far, after the salutary lesson which was taught them Monday.

Among the prisoners who reached Petersburg yesterday was a tall, likely fellow named Hopkins, from Portsmouth, who was employed on the Briggs in the capacity of engineer. He was recognized by several Portsmouth gentlemen now residing in Petersburg, and appeared but little discomfited at being caught in such bad company. There was also a likely mulatto fellow, who claimed to be a servant to one of the officers, but it was generally believed that he was a Lieutenant. There were also two small boys, about ten or twelve years of age, one of whom was recognized as a deserter from the 63d North Carolina Regiment. Another prisoner was recognized by several of our citizens as a man who formerly commanded a coasting schooner engaged in the coal trade between Philadelphia and Petersburg.

The prisoners generally appeared dejected—especially the officers, who did not seem to relish a protracted residence in the famous Libby Prison House.

KNOXVILLE.

The Abingdon Virginian, of Friday last, contains the following:

We were entertained a few evenings ago with an interesting narrative of the state of affairs in Knoxville, by a very intelligent gentleman who had been there from the time of its occupation by the Federal army until about three weeks ago, when he watched his opportunity and slipped out between the pickets. He says the character of Federal rule and policy there has pretty well cured the Union men of their Unionism, and has more firmly and resolutely determined Southern men to fight them to the bitter end, and to throw all the weight of their services and influence in the scale of Southern independence.

When he left, about the 10th of January, there was a vast deal of sickness in the city, besides some 350 cases of small pox. We have heard from another source, that they bury the dead in the yards and gardens, or wherever most convenient. Our informant says there were not less than 100 dead horses and mules lying in the streets, and for a mile or two round the whole face of the earth was strewn with decomposing carcasses.

Those who have been at Knoxville will remember, that there were many beautiful ornamental trees both in the streets and in the grounds of private residences. All these have been cut down, either in wantonness or for fuel, and not one left standing. Every house in the Asylum grounds, and in that vicinity, have all been filled and consumed.

The oppression of Southern citizens, is the most despotic ever heard of in a civilized and Christian country. They are not allowed to follow their occupations, or to sell or buy, without a permit from Gen. Foster, and cannot obtain this without taking the oath of allegiance. Nor is this all, without the means of preparing food, they cannot even draw the scanty rations allowed, loyal subjects, without awaiting the deplorable oath—hence some have been starved into compliance.

The rations issued are one hard cracker per day.

and a little lean, blue, stringy beef. This beef is driven from Kentucky, and as no farge can be had from Durham and Gap to Knoxville—a distance of 62 miles—the cattle necessarily become about as thin as Pharaoh's lean kine, and many of them die by the way from fatigue and starvation.

Our informant also says that there is scarcely a panel of fence or a frame out-house left in the city; all having been used for fuel, while all the chirogbes and hotels, as well as stores and residences, have been converted into hospitals. Many of the citizens have been compelled to crowd themselves and their effects into one or two rooms, while the balance of their large and comfortable mansions is appropriated to officers' quarters.

The whole country round, as well as the city, is one broad waste of ruin and desolation. From Knoxville to London—a distance of 30 miles—scarcely a rail or farming implement is left, and what little remains stinks in the fields. The beautiful and fertile estate of the Messrs. Lenoir, one of the finest in East Tennessee, is as bare of provender as the Great Sahara, and those gentlemen themselves are forced to the alternative of drawing Yankee rations or starving.

This is a disheartening picture truly, and we give it for the benefit of those who may think that Yankee exactions are not much more oppressive than Confederate requirements. Let it be borne in mind that what is true of Knoxville and the adjacent country now, will be true of every inch of our country upon which the vandal is permitted to plant his foot. Are we willing to endure this, or even to remain at home in comparative comfort, while so many of our friends and fellow countrymen are enduring it? We are called upon to take up arms to defend our families and homes, as well as our country and our rights, and the man who shrinks at this duty with ability to perform it, deserves just such treatment as he will be sure to receive, should he ever get into the coils of Lincoln's anaconda.

From Nassau.

By a recent arrival at a Confederate port we have another letter from our Nassau correspondent, and the *Bahama Herald* of the 23d January. The steamer *Lucy* had arrived from Wilmington. The *Herald* is strongly Southern in its sympathies and loses no opportunity to put in a good word for the Confederacy. We copy two short articles from the number before us.

THE SITUATION.—Since our last the *S. S. Star*, and *Lucy* have arrived in port from Green Turtle City, the latter is somewhat damaged, but so slightly that a day or two in the hands of Messrs. Howell & Co., at the Dry Dock, will fit her for sea as staunchly as before. By an arrival from Bermuda, we learn of the safe arrival of the *S. S. Don* at that port from the Confederacy with no later dates. However, this already published. Our city has been unusually dull in the way of news for the past few days, even rumor having for once abandoned her office as useless. Several sailing crafts are due from New York, and the *S. S. Governor Bayley* is expected to arrive about the 1st inst., having been detained for a few days on account of alterations. We hope this steamer will make her trips more regular in future, so as to alternate with the *Corveta*. The owners and merchants would be materially benefited by such an arrangement. By late advices from England via Halifax, we learn that the great court martial, convened to try C. J. Crawley, and which has attracted much attention both in political and military circles, has resulted in the honorable acquittal of the accused, after a careful and patient investigation.

As we were going to press, a schooner arrived from New York with dates to the 12th inst. A heavy fight had taken place at Harper's Ferry, in which the gallant Gen. Mosby defeated the Yankees very handsomely.

The arrests in New York, consequent upon the Custom House imbroglio, still continue, the excitement in regard to them being on the increase. The *S. S. Evening Star*, for New Orleans via Havana, has been seized by the government for some real or supposed complicity with the Confederate shippers. Gold firm at 152.7-8. The short time at disposal prevents us giving a fuller digest of the information received.

NAVAL RECOGNITION.—Notwithstanding the fact that the great European powers still withhold the political recognition of the Southern States of America, in every other respect they are fast receiving the justice due to them. Socially they have been long recognized by the civil and revenue regulations of all countries. Their commercial status is universally acknowledged upon the same basis as an independent power, (by being recognized belligerents), and we see by the last number of *Murray's* naval signals for 1864, just received in Nassau, that their different standards are engraved and displayed in that work along with those of other independent powers, as entitled to respect and recognition. This latter fact also embraces the privilege of insurance and the maritime rights consequent thereunto.

Never was the truth of the maxim that "revolutions never go backwards" better illustrated than in the case of the Southern Confederacy. Their credits and commercial relations long ago established abroad, is developing its effect. After all, commerce is the great king, and as we see its various departments wheeling into line, one after another, admitting the indisputable existence of a nation, it will not be long before the bands of red tape will rot out and the political schemers give way to the triumphant march of Truth and Justice. The Confederacy has had two battles to fight—one with her enemies, another with her friends. We hope before many months pass the latter will be won, and that, accomplished, the history of the past three years guarantees the triumphant and successful result of the former.

A BILL TO CONSCRIBE FREE NEGROES AND IMPRESS SLAVES.

The following is the bill which passed the House on Monday last to conscribe free negroes and impress slaves, and which it is thought will pass the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an Act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities:

Whereas, the efficiency of the army is greatly diminished by the withdrawal from the ranks of able-bodied soldiers to act as teamsters, and in various other capacities in which free negroes and slaves might be advantageously employed; therefore,

Sec. 1. That the Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all male free negroes and other persons of color (not including those who are free under the treaty of Paris of 1805, or the treaty with Spain of 1819), resident in the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, shall be held liable to perform such duties as non-combatants with the army, or in connection with the military defense of the country, in the way of work upon fortifications, or in government works for the production or preparation of material of war, or in military hospitals, as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe; and while engaged in the performance of such duties shall receive rations and clothing, and compensation at the rate of eleven dollars a month, under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may establish: Provided, That the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, may exempt from the operations of this act such free negroes as the interests of the country may require should be exempted, or such as he may think proper to exempt on grounds of justice, equity, or necessity.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War, is hereby authorized to employ for duties similar to those indicated in the preceding section of this act, as many male negro slaves, not to exceed 20,000, as, in his judgment, the wants of the service may require, furnishing them while so employed with proper rations and clothing, under rules and regulations to be established by him, and paying to the owners of said slaves wages such as may be agreed upon with said owners, for their use and service, and in the event of the death of any slave, while so employed, by the act of the enemy, or by escape to the enemy, or by death inflicted by the enemy, or by disease contracted while in the service required of said slaves, then the owners of the same shall be entitled to receive the full value of the slave, to be ascertained by agreement or by appraisal under the laws regulating impressment at the time.

Sec. 3. That when the Secretary of War shall be unable to procure the services of slaves in any military department in sufficient numbers for the necessities of the department upon the terms and conditions set forth in the preceding section, then he is hereby authorized to impress the services of as many male slaves, not to exceed 20,000 as may be required from time to time to discharge the duties indicated in the first section of this act, according to the laws regulating the impressment of slaves in other cases: Provided, That slaves so impressed shall, while employed receive the same rations and clothing in kind and quantity as slaves regularly hired from their owners, and in the event of their loss, shall be paid for in the same manner, and under the same rules established by said impressment laws. Provided, That if the owner have but one male slave between the ages of 16 and 60, said slave shall not be impressed.

Sec. 4. Impressments of slaves shall, as far as possible, be made in counties or districts, the productions of which are least available to the army, or remote from facilities of transportation; and shall be apportioned as nearly as practicable among the owners, according to the number of laboring hands: Provided, That in making said impressment, not more than one in five shall be taken from any one plantation. That free negroes shall first be impressed.

ANOTHER STEAMER GONE.—We learn that the steamship *Wild Dayrell* from Nassau for this port went ashore yesterday morning near Topsail Point, about 12 miles North of Wilmington. She there over cargo to lighten ship and get off, but was discovered by the blockaders. The crew made their escape. The vessel was taken possession of by the enemy.

About one third of the cargo of the *Wild Dayrell* is understood to have been on government account. This was her second trip. Who is to blame, for body, for her getting ashore, we do not know; as suppose she got out of her place in the heavy fog prevailing at that time.—*Wil. Journal*, 2d.

THE SWORD BAYONET.—A general order has been published at Richmond that the use of the sword bayonet having been generally disapproved by the Board of Officers in the field, to whom the question of its usefulness was referred, its manufacture has been ordered to be discontinued. The triangular bayonet will be substituted.

A young lady in Charlton, Wisconsin, has just received a large healing glass for her broken heart, the shape of a verdict of \$10,000 damages against the gay deceiver! It was proved that the "damsel" began when she was "sweet seventeen," that she continued regularly for fourteen years, interspersed with three several appointments of the happy day annual country preparations for such an event, such as white dresses, new bonnets, quilts, dried apples, and embroidered chemises. He then went to New York and returned with a wife!

A woman was recently hung at Chester, England, for poisoning her own mother.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM FOR RENT OR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, LYING miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from the Springs in the County of Wake; 20 acres of freehold land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Exchange Bldg., Feb 5-3t.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres. Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation. Can may retain out one of the best in the State. It is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary houses, apple and peach orchards. All these last well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, &c.

one tract of land in Stanley county, N. C., bounded by Rocky river, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 10 miles from Rocky river and 2 miles from Battle Creek, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all cleared and is a splendid place for a plantation. It is a splendid place for a plantation. It is a splendid place for a plantation. It is a splendid place for a plantation.

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FOR SALE. A FINE GOLD WATCH HAS BEEN LEFT FOR US for sale. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Raleigh, N. C. Feb 3-3t.

IMMENSE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY next, I shall expose to public sale, in the town of Salisbury, Francis county, N. C., the property known as the LOUISBURG MILLS, one of the finest manufacturing establishments in the State, with two steam engines, and a splendid Circular Saw, situated on a beautiful river, and a splendid place for a plantation. It is a splendid place for a plantation. It is a splendid place for a plantation. It is a splendid place for a plantation.

I shall also sell, at the same time, 15 likely NEGROES, a good Miller, two good Cows, and a good Blacksmith and a House Servant.

I will also sell five barrels of FINE OLD BRANDY, and a No. 1 Corn Sheller, a Lot of 40 head of Hogs, several Cows and Calves and a Household Furniture.

Terms—Cash, or ample time, as suits the convenience of purchasers. R. M. MERRIN, Auctioneer, Jan 30-3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

800 ACRES OF DESIRABLE LAND IN Bertie county, N. C., for sale. It is two miles from Rocky river and 2 miles from Battle Creek, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all cleared and is a splendid place for a plantation. It is a splendid place for a plantation. It is a splendid place for a plantation. It is a splendid place for a plantation.

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